

## CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (canceled)

2. (currently amended) A method of making a vascular  
3 prosthesis or tissue web of [[of]] biocompatible polyurethane,  
4 polyamide, polysulfone, polyester, isotactic polypropylene,  
5 polynitrile or polyvinylchloride, mixtures thereof or their  
6 copolymers, with a microporous finely fibular structure,  
7 characterized by a definitive stretching (extension) with a degree  
of extension between 30% and 150%, and subsequent relaxation.

1. 3. (previously presented) The method according to claim  
2 wherein a pore size of the vascular prosthesis or of the tissue  
3 patch before the stretching is less than an extended dimension  
4 expected prior to stretching and beyond which the vascular  
5 prosthesis or tissue patch does not retract.

1. 4. (previously presented) The method according to claim  
2 wherein the stretching is a uniaxial or biaxial stretching.

1. 5. (previously presented) The method according to claim  
2 wherein the vascular prosthesis or the tissue patch prior to the  
3 stretching is soaked in polyvinylalcohol (PVA),

4        polyvinylpyrrolidone or gelatine (collagen) that is completely or  
5        partially drawn into the vascular prosthesis or the tissue patch on  
6        an outer side thereof.

1                6. (previously presented) The method according to claim  
2        wherein the vascular prosthesis is tubular and for stretching a  
3        requisite pressure is applied from the interior with air or N<sub>2</sub>, or  
4        with a liquid medium.

1                7. (previously presented) The method according to claim  
2        6 wherein to avoid leakage, a yieldable auxiliary body is  
3        introduced into the vascular prosthesis to be stretched and is  
4        thereafter pressurized with a pressure applying medium.

1                8. (previously presented) The method according to claim  
2        5 wherein the stretching is carried out with an auxiliary body  
3        capable of mechanical size adjustment upon which the tissue patch  
4        is previously clamped or which is introduced into the tubular  
5        prosthesis.

1                9. (previously presented) The method according to claim  
2        5 wherein for widening a tubular vascular prosthesis, a drawing  
3        mandrel is used.

1                   10. (previously presented) The method according to claim  
2 wherein to produce the vascular prosthesis or the tissue patch at  
3 least one aliphatic and/or at least one cycloaliphatic diisocyanate  
4 is reacted with a poly carbonate, polyester, polyether, polysiloxane,  
5 or polysulfone macrodiol with an average molecular weight of 500 to  
6 6000, whereby the ratio of NCO terminal groups of the prepolymer to  
7 OH groups of the chain lengthening agent is 1.01 :1 to 1.05:1 and  
8 the polymer obtained, optionally aftertreatment with a reagent for  
9 deactivating NCO groups which may still be present, is subjected to  
10 a molecular weight fractionation in which the low molecular weight  
11 polyurethane fraction making up 10% to 50% by weight of the polymer  
12 is separated off and discarded and the remaining high molecular  
13 weight fractionation is recovered as the biocompatible polyurethane  
14 with improved properties.

1                   11. (previously presented) The method according to  
2 claim 2 wherein the degree of extension is 60% to 125%.

1                   12. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2  
2 wherein the prosthesis or web is relaxed by has a slight remaining  
3 extension of 3% to 5%.